

CLAIMS

1. An amplification process of a reaction between the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair, characterised in that it includes:

- bringing into contact the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair in conditions suitable to allow their reaction, and
- previously, simultaneously or subsequently to this bringing into contact, the application to one and/or the other of these elements of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of said elements.

2. An amplification process according to claim 1, characterised in that the reaction between the ligand and the receptor is obtained by bringing into contact two reagents containing respectively the ligand and the receptor, and to one and/or the other of these reagents is applied an electromagnetic test signal suspected to include the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of this ligand and/or this receptor.

3. An amplification process according to claim 2, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal

is made by exposure of a solution or a suspension containing one or other of these reagents to this electromagnetic signal.

4. An amplification process according to claim 2, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal is made by dilution of a solution or of a suspension including one and/or the other of these reagents, in a solvent having been previously exposed to this electromagnetic signal.

5. An amplification process according to claim 2, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal is made by dissolution or putting into suspension this reagent or these reagents in a solvent having been previously exposed to this electromagnetic signal.

6. An amplification process according to claim 4 or claim 5, characterised in that the solvent having been previously exposed to the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the analysis sample is water or physiological solute.

7. An amplification process according to any one of claims 2 to 6, characterised in that the electromagnetic test signal is the electromagnetic signal picked up from an analysis sample and suspected to contain the ligand and/or the receptor.

8. An amplification process according to any one of claims 2 to 6, characterised in that the electromagnetic test signal is the electromagnetic signal radiated by an electromagnetic radiation source.

9. An amplification process according to claim 1, characterised in that the reaction between the ligand and the receptor is obtained by bringing into contact an

analysis sample suspected to contain the ligand and/or the receptor, with a reagent containing either the receptor, or the ligand, and, to this sample and/or to this reagent, is applied the electromagnetic signal
5 characteristic of the biological activity of said ligand and/or said receptor.

10 10. An amplification process according to claim 9, characterised in that the application, to the analysis sample, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and/or the receptor is made by exposure of this sample to this electromagnetic signal or signals, or by dilution of this sample in a solvent having been previously exposed to said electromagnetic signal or signals.

15 11. An amplification process according to claim 9 or claim 10, characterised in that the application, to the reagent intended to react with the analysis sample, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and/or the receptor is
20 made by exposure of a solution or a suspension containing this reagent to this electromagnetic signal or signals, or by dilution of such a solution or suspension in a solvent having been previously exposed to this electromagnetic signal or signals, or again by
25 dissolution or putting into suspension of this reagent in a solvent having been previously exposed to said electromagnetic signal or signals.

30 12. An amplification process according to claim 9, characterised in that, to the analysis sample and to the reagent intended to react with it, is applied the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and/or the receptor, by exposure of a solution or a suspension containing this sample or

this reagent to this electromagnetic signal or signals, or by dilution of such a solution or suspension in a solvent having been previously exposed to said electromagnetic signal or signals.

5 13. An amplification process according to any one of claims 9 to 11, characterised in that, to the analysis sample and/or to the reagent intended to react with it, is applied both the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and the
10 electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the receptor.

 14. An amplification process according to any one of claims 10 to 12, characterised in that the solvent having
15 been previously exposed to the electromagnetic signal or signals is advantageously water or physiological solute.

 15. An amplification process according to any one of claims 1 to 14, characterised in that it includes an acquisition stage of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or
20 the other of the elements of the ligand-receptor pair.

 16. An amplification process according to claim 15, characterised in that it includes a recording and restitution stage of information representative of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological
25 activity of one and/or the other of the elements of the ligand-receptor pair.

 17. An amplification process according to any one of claims 1 to 16, characterised in that it includes a detection and, possibly, a measurement stage of the
30 complexes resulting from the reaction between the ligand and the receptor.

 18. An amplification process according to any one of claims 1 to 17, characterised in that the ligand is an

antigen or a hapten, whereas the receptor is an antibody or a membranous receptor targeted specifically against this ligand.

19. An amplification process according to claim 18, characterised in that the reaction between the antigen and the antibody or the hapten and the antibody is revealed by agglutination.

20. A process for detecting the presence of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it includes the implementation of an amplification process according to any one of the claims 1 to 7 and 9 to 19.

21. A detection process according to claim 20, characterised in that it includes:

- the bringing into contact of two reagents containing respectively the ligand and the receptor, in conditions suitable to allow their reaction,
- previously, simultaneously or subsequently to this bringing into contact, the application, to one and or the other of these reagents, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the analytical sample, and
- the detection and/or the measurement of the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction between the two reagents.

22. A detection process according to claim 21, characterised in that the concentrations of the ligand and of the receptor are chosen so as to be sufficient to lead to the obtaining of ligand-receptor complexes detectable in the absence of the application of the electromagnetic signal of the biological activity of said sample, but lower than the concentrations likely to lead

to a saturation of the reaction between this ligand and this receptor.

23. A detection process according to claim 21, characterised in that it includes:

- 5 - the bringing into contact of the analytical sample with a reagent containing either the receptor, if the substance sought in the sample is the ligand, or the ligand, if the substance sought in the sample is the receptor, in conditions suitable to allow their reaction,
- 10 - previously, simultaneously or subsequently to this bringing into contact, the application, to this sample and/or this reagent, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and/or the receptor, and
- 15 - the detection and/or the measurement of the ligand-receptor complexes possibly formed.

24. A device for detecting the presence of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it implements a process according to claim 20, and in that it comprises:

- 25 - a) reception means (47) of the analytical sample and of a reagent containing either the receptor, or the ligand, allowing them to be brought into contact in conditions suitable to allow their reaction;
- b) an electromagnetic signal source (5, 9, 9', 19) characteristic of the activity of the ligand and/or of the receptor;
- c) application means (51) of the signal delivered by
- 30 said electromagnetic signal source (5, 9, 9', 19) to the sample and/or the reagent; and

- d) detection and/or measurement means (53, 55, 57) of the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction between the sample and the reagent.

5 15. A device for detecting the presence of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it implements a process according to claim 20, and in that it comprises:

- a) reception means (47) of the analytical sample and of
10 a reagent containing respectively the receptor and the ligand, allowing them to be brought into contact in conditions suitable to allow their reaction;
- b) acquisition means of an electromagnetic signal of the analytical sample;
- 15 - c) application means (51) of the signal delivered by said electromagnetic signal acquisition means (5, 9, 9', 19) to one and/or the other of the reagents; and
- d) detection and/or measurement means (53, 55, 57) of the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction
20 between the two reagents.

26. A device according to claim 24 or claim 25 characterised in that the detection means comprise optical detection means.

25 27. A device according to any one of claims 24 to 26 characterised in that it comprises an enclosure (13) fitted with an electrical and magnetic shielding surrounding said reception means (47).

30 28. Application of a process for detecting the presence of a substance in an analytical sample according to any one of the claims 20 to 23 to biological diagnostics in human or veterinary medicine.

29. Application of a process for detecting the presence of a substance in an analytical sample according

to any one of the claims 20 to 23 to bacteriological control in the pharmaceutical industry, the cosmetics industry, food production and industries.

30. A process for detecting the presence, in an
5 electromagnetic test signal, of an electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair, characterised in that it includes the implementation of an amplification process according to
10 any one of the claims 1 to 8 and 15 to 19.

31. A detection process according to claim 30, characterised in that the electromagnetic signal is the electromagnetic signal radiated by an electromagnetic radiation source.

15 32. A process for producing or acquiring from a substance (1) signals, particularly electrical signals, characteristic of the biological and/or chemical activity or of the biological and/or chemical behaviour of said substance or of an active element contained in said
20 substance;

said process including the stages:

- of placing said substance in a zone (13) subjected to an excitation field of an electrical, magnetic and/or electromagnetic type (15, 17); said excitation field
25 being produced by an excitation signal having particularly a frequency between 20 Hz and 20 000 Hz;

- of converting the fields resulting from the interaction of the excitation field and the substance, into signals, particularly electrical signals, by means
30 of a first transducer or acquisition sensor (5) receiving said resulting fields,

(said signals are characteristic of the biological and/or chemical activity or of the biological and/or chemical

behaviour of said substance or said active element contained in said substance).

33. A process according to claim 31, the characteristic of said excitation signal being that it
5 has a uniform spectral power, of the white noise type.

34. A process according to any one of claims 32 or 33, such that:

- the zone subjected to the excitation field is isolated (13) from the parasitic fields coming from the
10 environment.

35. A process according to any one of claims 32 to 34, further including the stage:

- of applying said signals coming from said first transducer (5), by means of a second transducer (51), to
15 a biological receptor system,

(in such a way that the biological and/or chemical activity or the biological and/or chemical behaviour of the biological receptor system will be modified in accordance with the nature of the biological and/or
20 chemical activity or the biological and/or chemical behaviour of said substance).

36. A system for producing or acquiring signals, particularly electrical signals, characteristic of the biological and/or chemical activity or of the biological
25 and/or chemical behaviour of a substance (1) or of an active element contained in said substance and a system for implementing the properties of such signals;
said system including:

- an emitter (15, 17) generating an excitation field
30 of an electrical, magnetic and/or electromagnetic type in a zone (13) where said substance is located; said emitter being excited by an excitation signal having particularly a frequency between 20 Hz and 20 000 Hz;

- a first transducer or acquisition sensor 5
receiving fields resulting from the interaction of said
excitation field and said substance, said first
transducer converting said resulting fields into signals,
5 particularly electrical signals,

(said signals are characteristic of the biological and/or
chemical activity or of the biological and/or chemical
behaviour of said substance or said active element
contained in said substance).

10 - emission means particularly a coil (51) for
applying said signals coming from said first transducer
to a biological receptor system,

(in such a way that the biological and/or chemical
activity or the biological and/or chemical behaviour of
15 the biological receptor system will be modified in
accordance with the nature of the biological and/or
chemical activity or the biological and/or chemical
behaviour of said substance).

37. A system according to claim 36, the
20 characteristic of said excitation signal being that it
has a uniform spectral power.

38. A system according to any one of the claims 36
or 37, such that it further comprises:

25 - shielding means (13) to isolate said zone from the
parasitic fields coming from the environment.

39. A device for producing or acquiring signals,
particularly electrical signals, characteristic of the
biological and/or chemical activity or of the biological
and/or chemical behaviour of a substance or of an active
30 element contained in said substance;
said device including:

- an emitter (15, 17) generating an excitation field
of an electrical, magnetic and/or electromagnetic type in

a zone (13) where said substance is located; said emitter being excited by an excitation signal having particularly a frequency between 20 Hz and 20 000 Hz;

- a first transducer or acquisition sensor 5 receiving fields resulting from the interaction of said excitation field and said substance, said first transducer converting said resulting fields into signals, particularly electrical signals,
(said signals are characteristic of the biological and/or
10 chemical activity or of the biological and/or chemical behaviour of said substance or said active element contained in said substance).

40. A device according to claim 39, the characteristic of said excitation signal being that it
15 has a uniform spectral power.

41. A device according to any one of claims 39 or 40, such that it further comprises:

- shielding means (13) to isolate said zone from the parasitic fields coming from the environment.

20

NEW CLAIMS

42. An amplification process of a reaction between the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair, characterised in that it includes:

- bringing into contact the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in conditions suitable to allow their
25 reaction, and
- previously, simultaneously or subsequently to this bringing into contact, the application to one and/or the other of these elements of an electromagnetic signal, obtained from an electrical signal produced by a sensor
30 placed in front of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair; said electromagnetic signal being hereinafter designated the

electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair.

42. An amplification process according to claim 42, characterised in that the reaction between the ligand and the receptor is obtained by bringing into contact two reagents containing respectively the ligand and the receptor, and, to one and/or the other of these reagents, is applied an electromagnetic test signal suspected to include the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair.

43. An amplification process according to claim 43, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal is made by exposure of a solution or a suspension containing one or other of these reagents to this electromagnetic signal.

44. An amplification process according to claim 43, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal is made by dilution of a solution or a suspension including one and/or the other of these reagents, in a solvent having been previously exposed to this electromagnetic signal.

45. An amplification process according to claim 43, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal is made by dissolution or putting into suspension of this reagent or these reagents in a solvent having been previously exposed to this electromagnetic signal.

46. An amplification process according to claim 45 or claim 46, characterised in that the solvent having

been previously exposed to the electromagnetic test signal is water or physiological solute.

48. An amplification process according to any one of the claims 43 to 47, characterised in that the
5 electromagnetic test signal is the electromagnetic signal obtained from an electrical signal produced by a sensor placed in front of an analysis sample suspected to contain the ligand and/or the receptor.

49. An amplification process according to any one of
10 claims 43 to 47, characterised in that the electromagnetic test signal is the electromagnetic signal radiated by an electromagnetic radiation source.

50. An amplification process according to claim 42, characterised in that the reaction between the ligand and
15 the receptor is made by bringing into contact an analysis sample suspected to contain the ligand and/or the receptor, with a reagent containing either the receptor, or the ligand, and, to this sample and/or to this reagent, is applied the electromagnetic signal
20 characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair.

51. An amplification process according to claim 50, characterised in that the application, to the analysis
25 sample, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair is made by exposure of this sample to this electromagnetic signal or signals, or by dilution of this sample in a solvent
30 having been previously exposed to said electromagnetic signal or signals.

52. An amplification process according to claim 50 or claim 51, characterised in that the application, to

the reagent intended to react with the analysis sample, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair is made by exposure
5 of a solution or a suspension containing this reagent to this electromagnetic signal or signals, or by dilution of such a solution or suspension in a solvent having been previously exposed to this electromagnetic signal or signals, or again by dissolution or putting into
10 suspension of this reagent in a solvent having been previously exposed to said electromagnetic signal or signals.

53. An amplification process according to claim 50, characterised in that, to the analysis sample and to the
15 reagent intended to react with it, is applied the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair, by exposure of a solution or a suspension containing this sample and this reagent to
20 this electromagnetic signal or signals, or by dilution of such a solution or suspension in a solvent having been previously exposed to said electromagnetic signal or signals.

54. An amplification process according to any one of
25 claims 50 to 53, characterised in that, to the analysis sample and/or to the reagent intended to react with it, is applied both said electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and said electromagnetic signal characteristic of the
30 biological activity of the receptor.

55. An amplification process according to any one of claims 51 to 53, characterised in that the solvent having

been previously exposed to the electromagnetic signal or signals is advantageously water or physiological solute.

56. An amplification process according to any one of claims 42 to 55, characterised in that it includes an acquisition stage of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair.

57. An amplification process according to claim 56, characterised in that it includes a recording and restitution stage of information representative of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair.

58. An amplification process according to any one of claims 42 to 57, characterised in that it includes a detection and, possibly, a measurement stage of the complexes resulting from the reaction between the ligand and the receptor.

59. An amplification process according to any one of claims 42 to 58, characterised in that the ligand is an antigen or a hapten, whereas the receptor is an antibody or a membranous receptor targeted specifically against this ligand.

60. An amplification process according to claim 59, characterised in that the reaction between the antigen and the antibody or the hapten and the antibody is revealed by agglutination.

61. A process for detecting the presence of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it includes the implementation of

an amplification process according to any one of the claims 42 to 49 and 50 to 60.

62. A detection process according to claim 61, characterised in that it includes:

- 5 - the bringing into contact of two reagents containing respectively the ligand and the receptor, in conditions suitable to allow their reaction,
- previously, simultaneously or subsequently to this bringing into contact, the application, to one and/or the
- 10 other of these reagents, of an electromagnetic signal obtained from an electrical signal produced by a sensor placed in front of the analytical sample; said electromagnetic signal being hereinafter designated the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological
- 15 activity of the analytical sample, and
- the detection and/or the measurement of the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction between the two reagents.

63. A detection process according to claim 62, characterised in that the concentrations of the ligand and of the receptor are chosen so as to be sufficient to lead to the obtaining of ligand-receptor complexes detectable in the absence of the application of said electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological

20 activity of the analytical sample, but lower than the concentrations likely to lead to a saturation of the reaction between this ligand and this receptor.

64. A detection process according to claim 61, characterised in that it includes:

- 30 - the bringing into contact of the analytical sample with a reagent containing either the receptor, if the substance sought in the sample is the ligand, or the

ligand, if the substance sought in the sample is the receptor, in conditions suitable to allow their reaction,
- previously, simultaneously or subsequently to this bringing into contact, the application, to this sample
5 and/or this reagent, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair, and
- the detection and/or the measurement of the ligand-receptor complexes possibly formed.
10

65. A device for detecting the presence of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it implements a process according
15 to claim 61, and in that it comprises:

- a) reception means (47) of the analytical sample and of a reagent containing either the receptor, or the ligand, allowing them to be brought into contact in conditions suitable to allow their reaction;
- 20 - b) a source (5, 9, 9', 19) of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair;
- c) application means (51) to the sample and/or to the reagent of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair delivered by
25 said source (5, 9, 9', 19); and
- d) detection and/or measurement means (53, 55, 57) of
30 the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction between the sample and the reagent.

66. A device for detecting the presence of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a

ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it implements a process according to claim 261, and in that it comprises:

- a) reception means (47) of the analytical sample and of
5 a reagent containing respectively the ligand and the receptor, allowing them to be brought into contact in conditions suitable to allow their reaction;
- b) acquisition means of an electromagnetic signal obtained from an electrical signal produced by a sensor
10 placed in front of the analytical sample; said electromagnetic signal being hereinafter designated the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the analytical sample, and
- c) application means (51 to one and/or the other of
15 the reagents of said electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the analytical sample, and
- d) detection and/or measurement means (53, 55, 57) of the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction
20 between the two reagents.

67. A device according to claim 65 or claim 66, characterised in that the detection means comprise optical detection means.

68. A device according to any one of claims 65 to
25 67, characterised in that it comprises an enclosure (13) fitted with an electrical and magnetic shielding surrounding said reception means (47).

69. Application of a process for detecting the presence of a substance in an analytical sample according to any one of the claims 60 to 64 to biological
30 diagnostics in human or veterinary medicine.

70. Application of a process for detecting the presence of a substance in an analytical sample according

to any one of the claims 61 to 64 to bacteriological control in the pharmaceutical industry, the cosmetics industry, food production and industries.

5 71. A process for detecting the presence, in an electromagnetic test signal, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair; characterised in that it includes the implementation of an amplification process according to
10 any one of the claims 42 to 49 and 56 to 60.

72. A detection process according to claim 71, characterised in that the electromagnetic signal is the electromagnetic signal radiated by an electromagnetic radiation source.

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Figure 2
Generator

Figure 4

39 :analogue-to-digital converter
41 :digital-toanalogue converter
35 :video interface
31 :controller
29 :input/output interface

CLAIMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT

1. A process for amplifying a reaction between the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair, characterised in that it includes:

- the bringing into contact of the two elements of the ligand-receptor pair in conditions suitable to allow their reaction, and

- prior to, simultaneous with or subsequent to this bringing into contact, the application to one and/or the other of these elements of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of said elements.

2. An amplification process according to claim 1, characterised in that the reaction between the ligand and the receptor is achieved by bringing into contact two reagents containing respectively the ligand and the receptor, and to one and/or the other of these reagents is applied an electromagnetic test signal suspected to include the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of this ligand and/or this receptor.

3. An amplification process according to claim 1, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the

other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal is achieved by exposing a solution or a suspension containing one or the other of these reagents to this electromagnetic signal.

5 4. An amplification process according to claim 2, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal is achieved by diluting a solution or a suspension including one and/or the other of these reagents, in a
10 solvent having been previously exposed to this electromagnetic signal.

5. An amplification process according to claim 1, characterised in that the application, to one and/or the other of the reagents, of the electromagnetic test signal
15 is achieved by dissolving or putting into suspension this or these reagents in a solvent having been previously exposed to this electromagnetic signal.

a 6. An amplification process according to claim 4 ~~or~~
claim 5, characterised in that the solvent having been
20 previously exposed to the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the analytical sample is water or physiological solute.

b 7. An amplification process according to ^{claim 2} ~~any one of~~ claims 2 to 6, characterised in that the electromagnetic
25 test signal is the electromagnetic signal picked up from an analytical sample suspected to contain the ligand and/or the receptor.

b 8. An amplification process according to ^{claim 2} ~~any one of~~ claims 2 to 6, characterised in that the electromagnetic
30 test signal is the electromagnetic signal radiated by an electromagnetic radiation source.

9. An amplification process according to claim 1, characterised in that the reaction between the ligand and

the receptor is achieved by bringing into contact an analytical sample suspected to contain the ligand and/or the receptor, with a reagent containing either the receptor, or the ligand, and to this sample and/or to this reagent is applied the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of said ligand and/or of said receptor.

10 10. An amplification process according to claim 9, characterised in that the application, to the analytical sample, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and/or the receptor is achieved by exposing this sample to this or these electromagnetic signals, or by diluting this sample in a solvent having been previously exposed to said
15 electromagnetic signal(s).

11. An amplification process according to claim 9 ~~or~~ claim 10, characterised in that the application, to the reagent intended to react with the analytical sample, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and/or of the receptor is achieved by exposing a solution or a suspension containing this reagent to this or these electromagnetic signals, or by diluting such a solution or suspension in a solvent having been previously exposed to this or these
20 electromagnetic signals, or again by dissolving or putting into suspension this reagent in a solvent having been previously exposed to said electromagnetic signal(s).

12. An amplification process according to claim 9, characterised in that, to the analytical sample and to the reagent intended to react with it, is applied the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and/or the receptor, by exposing a
30

solution or a suspension containing this sample and this reagent to this or these electromagnetic signals, or by diluting such a solution or suspension in a solvent having been previously exposed to said electromagnetic signal(s).

13. An amplification process according to ^{claim 9} ~~any one of~~ ~~claims 9 to 42~~, characterised in that, to the analytical sample and/or to the reagent intended to react with it, is applied at one and the same time the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the receptor.

14. An amplification process according to ^{claim 10} ~~any one of~~ ~~claims 10 to 42~~, characterised in that the solvent having been previously exposed to the electromagnetic signal(s) is to advantage water or physiological solute.

15. An amplification process according to ^{claim 1} ~~any one of~~ ~~claims 1 to 44~~, characterised in that it includes an acquisition stage of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the elements of the ligand-receptor pair.

16. An amplification process according to any one of claims 15, characterised in that it includes a stage for recording and retrieving data representing the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of one and/or the other of the elements of the ligand-receptor pair.

17. An amplification process according to ^{claim 1} ~~any one of~~ ~~claims 1 to 16~~, characterised in that it includes a stage for detecting and, possibly, for measuring the complexes resulting from the reaction between the ligand and the receptor.

claim 9

18. An amplification process according to ^{claim 9}any one of claims 1 to 17, characterised in that the ligand is an antigen or a hapten, whereas the receptor is an antibody or a membraneous receptor directed specifically against this ligand.

19. An amplification process according to claim 18, characterised in that the reaction between the antigen and the antibody or the hapten and the antibody is revealed by agglutination.

20. A process for detecting the presence of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it includes the implementation of an amplification process according to ^{claim 1}~~any one of claims 1 to 17~~ and 9 to 19.

21. A detection process according to claim 20, characterised in that it includes:

- the bringing into contact of two reagents containing respectively the ligand and the receptor, in conditions suitable to allow their reaction,

- prior to, simultaneous with or subsequent to this bringing into contact, the application, to one and/or the other of these reagents, of the electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of the analytical sample, and

- the detection and/or the measurement of the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction between the two reagents.

22. A detection process according to claim 21, characterised in that the concentrations of the ligand and the receptor are chosen so as to be sufficient to lead to the obtaining of ligand-receptor complexes detectable in the absence of the application of the

electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of said sample, but lower than the concentrations likely to lead to a saturation of the reaction between this ligand and this receptor.

5 23. A detection process according to claim 20, characterised in that it includes:

- the bringing into contact of the analytical sample with a reagent containing either the receptor, if the substance sought in the sample is the ligand, or the
10 ligand, if the substance sought in the sample is the receptor, in conditions suitable to allow their reaction,

- prior to, simultaneous with or subsequent to this bringing into contact, the application, to this sample and/or this reagent, of the electromagnetic signal
15 characteristic of the biological activity of the ligand and/or the receptor, and

- the detection and/or the measurement of any ligand-receptor complexes that may have been formed.

24. A device for detecting the presence of a
20 substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it implements a process according to claim 23 and in that it comprises:

a) reception means (47) of the analytical sample and
25 of a reagent containing either the receptor, or the ligand, allowing them to be brought into contact in conditions suitable to allow their reaction;

b) an electromagnetic signal source (5, 9, 9', 19) characteristic of the activity of the ligand and/or the
30 receptor;

c) application means (51) of the signal delivered by said electromagnetic signal source (5, 9, 9', 19) to the sample and/or the reagent; and

d) detection and/or measurement means 53, 55, 57 of the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction between the sample and the reagent.

25. A device for detecting the presence of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair in an analytical sample, characterised in that it implements a process according to claim 20 and in that it comprises:

a) reception means (47) of two reagents containing respectively the ligand and the receptor, allowing them to be brought into contact in conditions suitable to allow their reaction;

b) means for acquiring an electromagnetic signal from the analytical sample;

c) means 51) for applying the signal delivered by said electronic signal acquisition means (5, 9, 9', 19) to one and/or the other of the reagents; and

d) means (53, 55, 57) for detecting and/or measuring the ligand-receptor complexes formed during the reaction between the two reagents.

26. A device according to claim 24 ~~or claim 25~~, characterised in that the detection means comprise optical detection means.

27. A device according to ^{claim 24} ~~any one of claims 24 to 26~~, characterised in that it includes an enclosure (13) fitted with an electrical and magnetic shielding surrounding said reception means (47).

28. Application of a process for detecting the presence of a substance in analytical sample according to ^{claim 20} ~~any one of the claims 20 to 23~~ to biological diagnostics in human or veterinary medicine.

29. Application of a process for detecting the presence of a substance in an analytical sample according

claim 20
to any one of the claims 20 to 28 to bacteriological control in the pharmaceutical industry, the cosmetic industry, food production and industries.

30. A process for detecting the presence, in an
5 electromagnetic test signal, of an electromagnetic signal characteristic of the biological activity of a substance corresponding to one of the two elements of a ligand-receptor pair, characterised in that it includes the implementation of an amplification process according to
10 ~~any one of claims 1 to 8 and 15 to 19.~~

31. A detection process according to claim 30, characterised in that the electromagnetic signal is the electromagnetic signal radiated by an electromagnetic radiation source.